IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD

FIRST APPEAL No. 3904 to 3906 of 2006

For Approval and Signature:

HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE J.M.PANCHAL

HON'BLE SMT.JUSTICE ABHILASHA KUMARI

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1 Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgment ?

2 To be referred to the Reporter or not ?

3 Whether their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgment ?

4 Whether this case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution of India, 1950 or any order made thereunder ?

5 Whether it is to be circulated to the civil judge ?

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SPL.LAQ OFFICER & 1 - Appellant(s)
Versus
BACHUBHAI MANGABHAI PATEL & 2 - Defendant(s)

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Appearance :
Ms.Tanuja N.Kachchhi,learned AGP for the appellants in First Appeal No.3904/06, Mrs.Krina P.Calla, learned AGP for the appellants in First Appeal No.3905/06 and Mr.K.D.Pandya,learned AGP for the appellants in First Appeal No.3906/06.

None for Respondent(s) : 1 - 3.

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CORAM : HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE J.M.PANCHAL

and

HON'BLE SMT.JUSTICE ABHILASHA KUMARI

Date : 15/12/2006

ORAL JUDGMENT (Per: HON'BLE SMT.JUSTICE ABHILASHA KUMARI)

1. By filing these Appeals under Section 54 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (“the Act” for short) read with Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the appellants have challenged the legality of common judgment and award dated August 31,2004, rendered by the learned Second Extra Assistant Judge and Special Judge (LAR), Ahmedabad (R) at Ahmedabad, in Land Acquisition Case No.46 of 2000 to Land Acquisition Case No.48 of 2000 by which the claimants are awarded additional compensation at the rate of Rs.37.80 Ps. per sq.mt. over and above the compensation awarded to them by the Special Land Acquisition Officer at the rate of Rs.4.20 ps. per sq.mt. for irrigated lands and Rs.2.80 ps. per sq.mt. for non-irrigated lands, by his award dated

January 27, 2000, for their acquired lands.

2. A proposal was received by the State Government to acquire the agricultural lands of village Bahiyal, Taluka: Dehgam, District: Ahmedabad, for the public purpose of Narmada Project. On consideration of the said proposal, the State Government was satisfied that the agricultural lands of village Bahiyal were likely to be needed for the said public purpose. Therefore, a notification under Section 4(1) of the Act was issued which was published in the official gazette on May 26,1998. The land owners were thereafter served with notices under Section 4 of the Act. They opposed the proposed acquisition. After considering their objections, a report was forwarded by the Special Land Acquisition Officer to the State Government as contemplated by Section 5A(2) of the Act. On scrutiny of the said report, the State Government was satisfied that the agricultural lands of village Bahiyal which were specified in the notification published under Section

4(1) of the Act were needed for the public purpose of Narmada Project. Therefore, a declaration under Section 6 of the Act was made which was published in the official gazette on September 21, 1998. The interested persons were thereafter served with the notices under Section 9 of the Act for determination of compensation payable to them. The claimants appeared before the Special Land Acquisition Officer and claimed compensation at the rate of Rs.100/- per sq.mt. for irrigated and non-irrigated lands. However, having regard to the materials placed before him, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, by his award dated January 27, 2000, offered compensation to the claimants at the rate of Rs.4.20 ps. per sq.mt. for irrigated lands and Rs.2.80 ps. per sq.mt. for non-irrigated lands. The claimants were of the opinion that the offer of compensation made by the Special Land Acquisition Officer was totally inadequate. Therefore, they preferred applications under Section 18 of the Act

requiring the Special Land Acquisition Officer to refer the matter to the Court for the purpose of determination of just amount of compensation payable to them. Accordingly, References were made to the District Court, Ahmedabad (R), where they were registered as Land Acquisition Case No.46 of 2000 to Land Acquisition Case No.48 of 2000.

3. On behalf of the claimants, as a witness, claimant himself was examined. Over and above stating that the lands acquired were highly fertile and that each claimants were earning the income of Rs.40,000/- to Rs.50,000/- per year per Vigha from the sale of agricultural produces, the witness produced previous award of the Reference Court relating to the lands of this very village in support of the claim for enhanced compensation. The witness also produced Village Form No.7/12 extracts relating to the lands which were acquired and evidence of the same transaction of last five years before the Reference Court. On behalf of the appellants, the Deputy Executive

Engineer was examined.

4. On appreciation of evidence adduced by the parties, the Reference Court was of the opinion that the previous award of the Reference Court relating to the lands of this very village furnished good guidance for the purpose of determining the market value of the the lands subsequently acquired in the instant case. It was further noticed by the Reference Court that there was time-gap of six years between the two notifications issued under Section 4(1) of the Act and therefore, the claimants in the instant case were entitled to reasonable rise in price of lands at the rate of 10% p.a. On the basis of the previous award of the Reference Court, the Reference Court in the instant case has awarded additional amount of compensation at the rate of Rs.25.30 ps. per sq.mt. to the claimants by judgment and award dated August 31, 2004, giving rise to the abovenumbered Appeals.

5. This Court has heard Ms.Tanuja N.Kachchhi,

learned Assistant Government Pleader for the appellants. This Court has also considered the oral as well as documentary evidence produced by the learned Assistant Government Pleader, for perusal of the Court.

6. Though it was claimed by the witness i.e. claimant that the lands acquired in the instant case were highly fertile and that each claimant was earning income of Rs.40,000/- to Rs.50,000/- per Vigha per year from the sale of agricultural produces, no evidence was adduced to substantiate the said claim. The record does not indicate that any sale-deed was relied upon by the claimants for the purpose of claiming enhanced compensation nor the enhanced compensation was claimed on yield basis. What was relied upon by the claimants in support of their claim for enhanced compensation was the previous judgment and award of the Reference Court relating to the lands of this very village rendered on January 31, 2002 by the learned Second Extra Assistant Judge and Special Judge, LAR, Ahmedabad (R) at

Navrangpura, in Land Acquisition Case No.188 of 1994 with others (Main L.A.R.No.172/94). The said previous award is produced by the claimants, it indicates that lands of village Bahiyal were acquired for public purpose of construction of Narmada Main Canal of Sardar Sarovar Project pursuant to publication of notifications issued under Sections 4 and 6 of the Act in the official gazette on September 29, 1991 and May 14, 1991. Therein, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, by two awards dated May 1, 1993 and May 22, 1993 had offered compensation to the claimants at the rate of Rs.2.70 ps. per sq.mt. for their lands. Feeling aggrieved, the claimants had sought References and had claimed compensation at the rate of Rs.50/- per sq.mt. but the Reference Court, by judgment and award dated January 31, 2002, awarded additional compensation at the rate of Rs.25.30 ps. per sq.mt. for irrigated and non-irrigated lands. The testimony of witness i.e. claimant would indicate that the lands which were acquired

earlier were similar in all respects to the lands which were acquired in the instant case. It is well settled that the previous award of the Reference Court, relating to the lands of a village, which has attained finality, can be relied upon for the purpose of determining the market value of the lands acquired subsequently from the same village. It is not the case of the appellants that the previous award of the Reference Court has not attained finality or that the award was modified by the higher forum. Under the circumstances, this Court is of the opinion that the Reference Court was justified in relying upon the previous award of the Reference Court relating to the lands of this very village for the purpose of determining the market value of the lands acquired in the instant case. Further, as is evident from the record of the case, in the previous case, notifications issued under Sections 4(1) and 6 of the Act were published in the official gazette on September 29,1991 and May 14,1991, whereas in the instant case,

notification under Section 4(1) of the Act was published in the official gazette on May 26,1998 and as there is gap of six years, the Reference Court was justified in holding that the claimants would be entitled to reasonable rise in price of lands at the rate of 10% p.a. The calculation of the amount of compensation payable to the claimants on the basis of previous award of the Reference Court is not shown to be erroneous by the learned Assistant Government Pleader for the appellants. On re-appreciation of evidence adduced by the parties, this Court is of the opinion that correct findings of facts have been recorded by the Reference Court on appreciation of evidence to which well settled principles of law have been applied. The learned Assistant Government Pleader for the appellants could not persuade this Court to take a view different than the one which is taken by the Reference Court. As this Court does not find any substance in any of the Appeals filed by the appellants, the same deserve to be

dismissed.

7. For the foregoing reasons, all the Appeals fail and are dismissed. Notice issued in each Appeal is discharged. There shall be no orders as to costs. The Registry is directed to draw decree in terms of this judgment as early as possible.

(J.M.Panchal, J.)

(Smt.Abhilasha Kumari, J.)

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